

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.
HOUSE.

When the report closed yesterday, Mr. Stanly was speaking on the compromise resolution, in reply to Mr. Giddings, of Ohio.

Mr. Stanly said: I repeat, that whatever Mr. Giddings advocates he renders odious. He refers to my course on the California bill, and makes a reckless assertion when he says that I am responsible for the seven months' delay on that measure. If there is one subject of all others on which I am impregnable, it is on this. I need not get a vote on the California bill, and to get it passed at an earlier date than the gentleman did, I am member is exempt from the charge I am the man.

And where was the gentleman for a whole week early at the commencement of this session? In Pennsylvania, embarked in the Kosciusko highway, then at the height of the poison and fever, and engaged in discussing resolutions of the abolition convention in Philadelphia, relative to the influence of Kosciusko's movements on the playery question in the United States.

Mr. Giddings: Will you hear me? Mr. Stanly: If no body else wants to hear you I will consent.

Mr. Giddings: I say the gentleman is barking up the wrong tree. The resolutions to which he refers were not passed at the meeting which I was present, but at another time.

Mr. Stanly: The gentleman was not only in the abolition convention, but he was there and made a speech. This he does not deny. The galled jack wince again.

Mr. Giddings: Did you say that I know of those who do?

Mr. Stanly: I say that you made a speech at that convention.

Mr. Giddings: If you intend—

Mr. Stanly: I make the assertion—I don't intend.

Mr. Giddings: The gentleman shall not crack the overseer's lash to put me down. He says that I was present, and know of those who do. He intends to say, that late in the day I walked into the convention, and, being called on, he is right.

Mr. Stanly: A few words!

Mr. Giddings: The gentleman, in that contemptible manner, need not undertake to intimidate me from speaking the truth.

Mr. Stanly: I hope that the gentleman will not gush his teeth so hard. He says I must not crack the overseer's lash over him. We have no cracking of the lash over for felons and other bad people.

And there ought to be bad negroes, when they see how badly white men act—

[Cries of "good," and laughter.] Who is here playing overseer over white men?

Mr. Stanly: He that throws his filthy gall, and assails everybody—northern whigs, dough-faces, and "white slave-holders"—and he is the only man who acts in that capacity.

We do not raise the overseer's lash over our slaves in North Carolina. If that man was in the southern country, one would own him as a slave with a black skin. If he was a free negro he would run wild, and in the course of three weeks be brought up to the whipping post and lashed for stealing something from or slandering some of his neighbors.

But I charge him with being at a certain convention and making a speech, and this he does not deny. And he gets over this by saying that, if I intended to say what I do not say, it is not a fact—He was in Norristown also, and—

A message was about to be announced from the President of the United States, when—

The Speaker asked the gentleman to suspend his remarks for a few moments.

Mr. Stanly (pointing to Mr. Giddings): We ought to suspend that fellow by the neck.

The message was received and placed upon the table.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

Mr. Stanly resumed. I have departed from my usual course of treatment towards that member, but his own insolence caused me to say something on this occasion. He rose and poured out his abuse on the whole house and country. In a moment of excitement I got up, and reminded him of his misdeeds. He said my assertion was false. He has thrown the first stone, and must take the consequences. I beg pardon for having stooped to a controversy with him.

the meanest in the House; and it would not only disgrace the free-soilers, but human nature. [Mr. Stanly at this point was understood to refer to his colleague from the Orange district, (Mr. Venable.) and Mr. Giddings' colleague, (Mr. Taylor,) saying that Mr. Giddings had charged a part of his speech delivered on a former occasion with reference to the views of those gentlemen, thereby misrepresenting them.] I charge the reporters, he said, not to let his villainous hand touch one word I say, for he would make alterations after he goes to his room with his colored friends. [Laughter.]

He talks about my associations; but has anybody ever seen him in decent private company? Free negroes may call to see him. He never lets his right hand know what his left hand does. He asks where I was while he was in Pennsylvania. I do not set myself up as a standard. I do not say I am always in the House when I ought to be. He says that we were all here drinking a toast; but where was the gentleman? In Philadelphia, drinking beer and eating oysters with free negroes. [Laughter.] Who was the best off? "Judge ye." He says that he was better employed than we were. (Perceiving Mr. Preston King near Mr. Giddings.) Help him out, he needs a little more poison. (Laughter.) But I quit this subject in disgust. I find that I have been in a dissecting room operating upon a dead dog. I will treat him as an insane man, who never learned decency and propriety of conduct; whose conduct shows that he never mingled with gentlemen. Let him rave on till doomsday, and I will not descend lower than I have to notice him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.
SENATE.

The chair laid before the Senate a letter from Kossuth, dated Cincinnati, Feb. 14, returning thanks to the Government for its hospitality, and enclosing a copy of his address to the President, on leaving Washington. It was laid on the table.

Mr. Underwood presented a petition for the recognition of the Republic of Liberia and the establishment of a line of steamers to Africa.

The Iowa bill was taken up. Mr. Hunter made a speech defending himself against an attack made on his former speech, and in opposition to the bill. The debate continued until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

By a vote of 84 to 86 the House refused to re-commit to the Committee the Delegates' mileage bill, reported by the Committee yesterday recommending the limit of \$2,500 as the amount of mileage of delegates from Oregon. The House refused to engross the bill for a third reading.

Mr. Feich moved a reconsideration of the vote. A long debate ensued which was cut short by an adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.
SENATE.

A petition from Mr. Grinnell of New York, asking the Government to accept, free of charge, his two vessels and to send them out upon an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

The motion to print Kossuth's address led to a long debate. Mr. Boreland opposed it, as did Mr. Clemens. Mr. Cass advocated it, also Mr. Seward.

The motion to pay the expenses of Kossuth while in Washington was objected to by Mr. Clemens.

Mr. Boreland proceeded to reconsider the motion to engross the bill repealing the provision of the Oregon bill limiting mileage of delegates to \$2,500. Mr. Hendricks advocated it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.
SENATE.

Mr. Rogers presented the resolution of the North Carolina Legislature against any increase of the tariff duties.

The bill regulating the mileage of delegates from Oregon was taken up, and the motion to refer it to the Committee on Territories was debated till 1 o'clock, when, by consent, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Broadhead's resolution, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to communicate the contracts for dry docks and railways at the Atlantic ports and San Francisco, was laid over.

Mr. Feich introduced a bill granting land to Michigan to aid in constructing a railroad from Milwaukee to Mackinac.

The Iowa land bill was taken up, and Mr. Underwood resumed his remarks, after which the bill was postponed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Orr introduced a bill to facilitate counsel living at a distance from Washington, by classifying the docket of the Supreme Court.

The motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole the bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands to Missouri to aid in the construction of certain railroads, was resumed.

Mr. Miller insisted upon the justice of the grant. One of the roads commenced at Hannibal, on the Mississippi, 130 miles above St. Louis, near Quincy, Ill. From this point the road has been surveyed to St. Joseph's 550 miles above St. Louis, making a distance of near 200 miles, which would form a connecting link with the road to New York. The other road commences at St. Louis and continues to a point 130 miles south of the beginning of the Hannibal road. The other roads are already completed or in progress, which will connect with it and Cincinnati. A company for the construction of this road has already been incorporated, and it can be finished in five years. It will terminate at the western boundary of Missouri. There is now an available capital of \$4,000,000 or two-thirds of the necessary amount for the construction of these roads. Missouri only asks for a portion of the 20,000,000 of acres of public lands in that State to aid in the construction of these important works.

The debate was very lengthy, and the House adjourned without definite action.

DURHAM FARM NUTMEG CHEESE!

JOHN NICHOLS & Co. have just received a dozen or two of this celebrated and unequalled Cheese—small size, weighing about 10 lbs. each—which are offered at a reasonable price.

Oct 10

FRATRICIDE.—We copy the following account of a late fatal affray in Lexington, between two brothers, from the Statesman of Saturday last:

AFFRICIDE OCCURRED.—On Wednesday last, about eleven o'clock A. M., Robert Shidell of this city, entered the grocery store of his brother, Andrew J. Shidell, near the railroad depot, and commenced upon him in a most furious attack with a heavy hickory stick, swearing that he would kill him. Andrew immediately dispatched a servant boy to Mr. Curd's stable for assistance, and Mr. Curd came as soon as he was summoned. He sought to induce Robert to desist from the attack upon his brother, but Robert swore that if he, Curd, interfered, he would kill him too. Curd knowing the desperate character of Robert, and being totally unarmed, saw that he could not interpose with any hope of success. Other assistance was sent for, but from some cause the combatants were not separated. Meantime, Robert continued the attack upon his brother with great fury, swearing that he had come to kill him, and he would. Robert kept aiming his blows with the stick at the head of Andrew, while the latter kept constantly endeavoring to ward them off, stepping backward and retreating, all the while entreating his brother to desist, saying—"Bob, you may take anything you want in the grocery; if you want money, go to the drawer and take it; but for God's sake don't kill me!" Andrew received several severe blows upon the head with the stick, one of which brought him to his knees, and he finally succeeded in catching hold of the stick, while Robert also retained his hold, and a struggle commenced for the mastery. By this time, Andrew had retreated behind his counter and could go no further. He exclaimed to his brother Robert, "I wish to live with you as a brother; don't kill me!" But the infuriated assailant was deaf to every appeal, and swore he would kill. Andrew then told him that he had a pistol, but Robert replied with an oath, that he was a coward, and dared not use it. At this point, Robert seized his brother by the collar, and pressed him against the wall with one hand, while with the other he took out a large knife which he commenced to open with his teeth. It was now became too evident that he was fully determined to carry his desperate purpose into effect, and that one or the other must die. Andrew could do no more; he had retreated to the wall, and could not get from it, for he was retained in his cramped position by the firm grasp of his assailant. Under these circumstances, he drew his pistol, and placing it close to the head of Robert, fired. The latter fell back, but the wound did not produce immediate death. He lingered until next morning, when he expired.

It appears that Robert had recently, before he made the attack, swore to take the life of his brother, and that Andrew had been apprised of the threat—hence, we presume, the reason of his being armed with the pistol. The case was examined before Judge Thomas on yesterday, and the court remarked, after hearing the testimony, that it would be hard to conceive of a more complete case of justifiable homicide. Even construing the law with its extreme rigor against the accused, he must still be held fully justified in the course he had taken. He did not take life until it became absolutely necessary for him to do so, in order to preserve his own. The accused was consequently discharged.

We may remark that the survivor in this unfortunate affair, is under the deepest affliction; that he is a sober and respectable citizen, and a man of close business habits. The deceased, on the contrary, was addicted to the excessive use of strong drink and was under its influence at the time.

CALIFORNIA.

The following article from the Nevada Journal of a late date, will interest all who have friends in the Land of Ophir, or who design going thither themselves.

We publish it just as we find it, leaving comments and discounts to the reader, who may take it at what he thinks it worth:

"MINING PROSPECTS.—New developments of rich leads of quartz are being made every day in this country and adjacent, under circumstances such as prove the amount of paying quartz is inexhaustible. The extensive operations in working quartz now in progress are but a small item compared with the immense masses that are opened and processed, and the quartz leads on which expensive machinery has been erected, and which are paying as a general thing so well, are not on an average better than those as yet unworked. Specimens from a lead at Eureka were shown to us last week of a richness we never saw exceeded, and with proper machinery, in such a lead, a large number of fortunes are sure to be forthcoming. We have demonstrated in a previous article that quartz pays not more than one cent per pound, with adequate machinery, will produce a clear profit per day of one thousand dollars. The general average of the work is about three cents. Much of it is richer than this, but with the poorer and less rich together, this is about the yield. Millions on millions of tons of quartz that will pay at this rate are now lying discovered, yet unworked. Capital is needed to put in operation machinery.

The leads are owned by men who hold miners by laws, and who, knowing that their fortunes beyond doubt, are at their feet, are patiently awaiting some favorable turn of affairs by which they can secure the working of their leads. Capitalists in the cities below and in the States, hesitate about embarking in the business, fearing deception or failure, and thus mines of wealth that industry and capital would bring to light, lie useless. Caution in business is certainly an admirable trait in any man, and for want of it many have been plunged into irretrievable difficulties. But the great reserve manifested in engaging in quartz mining, is not justified by the degree of success already secured by the inadequate means now in operation, or by the tangible, golden evidences presented by acres on acres of quartz formation in this State. We want to see more con-

fidence manifested by those who have the means to develop the resources of California. Merchants build high their stores, and cram them with valuable goods, to reap a small profit amid the uncertainties and competition of an overstocked market; and when they are just about to pocket the proceeds of patience and enterprise, a fire sweeps away their property by the million. Yet these same men look with suspicion upon a quartz specimen, pry into its fissures to see by what mechanical operation the gold was so ingeniously placed there, and listen with incredulity to accounts of extensive leads of paying quartz inviting investment. The capital destroyed by fires in San Francisco, had it been invested in quartz, taking every possible contingency in its view, would have produced gold enough to have built in its present style, ten such cities. There is no necessity for reckless investments, for there are enough leads of evidence richness already opened to last twenty-five or a hundred years. Nature has buried in our soil her richest gifts, and enterprise can extract them; and nowhere on the broad globe is there a more magnificent opening for capital and intelligent labor than in the various quartz leads that traverse Northern California.

Hon. Ben. Edwards Grey, of Kentucky, on the 7th of January last, introduced into the House of Representatives the following important bill, making a grant of public lands to the State of Kentucky, to aid in the construction of Railroads in this State. The bill was read twice and referred to the committee on Public Lands:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That there is hereby granted to the Commonwealth of Kentucky two millions of acres of the public lands of the United States, to be located on any land subject to sale by private entry, for the purpose of aiding said Commonwealth in building railroads within the same, and for no other purpose what ever.

Be it further enacted, That said land shall be selected by an agent to be appointed by the Governor of said Commonwealth, in tracts not less than eighty acres, provided that quantity can be obtained in a body; and when the agent so appointed shall notify the Register and Receiver within whose district the lands selected are situated, what section or fractional parts of sections have been by him selected, thereupon the same shall be set apart by the Register and Receiver for the said Commonwealth, and no sale of any of the lands there selected shall thereafter be made, except as hereafter provided for.

Be it further enacted, That the lands selected and set apart in the manner provided for in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, of Kentucky, either by sales for cash, or in payment for work, labor, materials, locomotive cars, or for any other thing pertaining to the construction and use of any railroad in the State of Kentucky as said General Assembly may deem fit, and for the lands thus selected the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall issue patents to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, vesting the title in said Commonwealth.

THREATENED WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The impression is becoming daily stronger here (Paris) that we are on the eve of war. Those who are acquainted with the sentiments of Louis Napoleon on the subject, all admit that he will not only do nothing to avoid war, but that he will be glad of the opportunity of waging it. His firm and decided opinion is, that martial success is necessary to the consolidation of his power, and that his surest means of retaining a hold of the French people, and more especially of the French army, is to give employment to the troops. The idea of war is not new to Louis Napoleon. It was his first thought after his election in 1848. It was his first suggestion he made to M. Thiers, when that statesman went to the Elysee; and if, in deference to the opinion of his ministers, and in face of the opposition of the Assembly, he then postponed the fulfillment of his idea it must not be supposed that he has abandoned it. It is well known that it is one of the peculiar characteristics of Louis Napoleon that he never abandons a wish or an idea which he thinks will contribute to his own interests. Since his election as President we have had many instances of that fact; but the latest and most notorious is the confiscation of the Orleans possessions. There is hardly a tradition connected with the Empire that he does not wish to resuscitate—from the continental blockade and the Rhine frontier to the invasion of England. I am credibly informed that at the present moment the President's whole idea is with respect to the invasion of England; that he has consulted generals, studied the plans of the Bolognese expedition, received reports on the feasibility of the passage of the Channel, &c. There is not a man connected with the Elysee that does not affect to speak of the invasion as an affair that is not only practicable, but which will be attempted. Let it not be supposed that a pretext is necessary. There are, unhappily, too many weak points on all of which it would be easy to rouse the feelings of the French nation, and any one of which would be an excuse for war.

The friends of Louis Napoleon imagine—and I fear imagine truly—that the French people want to have their revenge for the defeat at Waterloo, and for the imprisonment of the Emperor at St. Helena. Such a war they say would be popular; and in such circumstances why should they not undertake it? I know nothing of the feelings of other countries, but here the belief is that Russia would join in any attack which France might be disposed to make on England. Certain it is that, since the 21st of December, the representative of Russia has been the most assiduous in his attendance at the Elysee, and the most honored of the diplomatic corps; that Russian nobles are more plentiful in Paris at the present moment than they have ever been since 184



IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

DANVILLE, KY.: FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1852.

For President in 1852, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

We did not receive the official proceedings of the Convention until a greater portion of this week's paper was in type, and consequently, to make room for them, we are obliged to omit much news matter, &c. The Convention was well attended, and a more harmonious body never assembled. There were no discussions, no quibbling—everything passed off as well as could have been possibly wished for.

It will be seen that MILLARD FILLMORE is recommended to the National Convention as the choice of the Whigs of Kentucky for the Presidency. In making this recommendation, the delegates but did their duty, a few interested worshippers of "gunpowder popularity" to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Fillmore is the first choice of the Whigs of Kentucky, certain, and with very many we believe the only choice, so far at least as the other prominent Whig candidate is concerned. He has done his duty, and has endeavored himself to the hearts of the people, and before their tribunal we desire, and are fearlessly willing, to see him brought for approval or censure.

The resolutions in regard to Mr. Clay, Mr. Crittenden, the true Whig doctrine, the compromise, non-interference, &c., will make a hearty response in the bosom of every true patriot. Let every man read them.

We have no room for further comment at present, but refer our readers to the proceedings, which speak plainly for themselves.

DAUEREROTYPE.—Mr. BRATTON is still in our city, taking as fine and perfect Dauererotype likenesses as we have ever seen. He understands his business thoroughly, as all those who have examined his specimens will cheerfully testify. Those who desire his services will have to call on him very shortly, as he will remain but ten days longer. Go and see him, and whether you be handsome or homely, young or old, you cannot find an artist who will give you a more perfect likeness. See advertisement.

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS.—We call the attention of those of our readers, merchants or others, who desire to purchase anything in the Hat or Cap line, to the advertisement of Messrs. P. S. BARBER & CO., Louisville. They always have a large stock, embracing a great variety of articles, and we believe they sell on as favorable terms as any of the eastern dealers. It is a pleasure to purchase of such men, and we hope they will have a good number of customers this season from this section of country.

The County Judges of Garrard and Casey counties have refused to grant license to any one to retail spirituous liquors.

We learn from the Louisville Democrat that Hon. G. A. Caldwell has removed to that city and commenced the practice of law.

The notorious Calvin Fairbanks was tried on the 3rd person Circuit Court on Tuesday last on the charge of cutting away slaves. Found guilty, and sent next to the penitentiary for fifteen years.

We return our thanks to Hons. R. F. Stockton, of New Jersey, and J. C. Breckinridge and H. Marshall of Kentucky, for valuable public documents.

MR. CLAY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of the 18th, says: "Mr. Clay has not been improving during the last two or three days. But he still cherishes the purpose of once more reaching his seat in the Senate, even but for an hour."

Meetings have been held in Maysville and Covington, and delegates appointed to attend the Railroad Convention to be held at Nashville. We are glad to see that the proposition to extend the Danville road south to Knoxville and Nashville, is meeting with such general attention among those interested in the work.

Jackson, the great runner, who styles himself the American Deer, has been beaten in a great foot-race in England, by a man named Frost. Jackson never met his match before.

It appears that C. M. Clay has taken the stump in favor of Kossuth and intervention. He recently made speeches on the subject at Frankfort and Lexington, with what effect we have yet to learn. It will do very well for such men as he to advocate such a doctrine, but we opine that he will make but few converts in Kentucky.

We see it stated in several papers that the "Improved Carbonic Acid Engine," invented by Prof. Solomon, formerly of Harrodsburg, Ky., has been tried with complete success, and is being patented, the rights to use it are now offered for sale.

MISSISSIPPI U. S. SENATOR.—A telegraphic dispatch from Jackson, Miss., of the 18th says: "The Legislature elected on the 4th ballot, Walter Brooks United States Senator for the unexpired term of Mr. Foote, by two majority."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—The 22d occurring on the Sabbath, Monday last, the 23d inst., was very appropriately celebrated in this place, by the Chamberlain and Deionlogian Literary Societies of Centre College. Addresses were delivered in behalf of the two Societies as follows:

By CHAS. H. LEWIS, (Deionlogian) of Huntsville, Ala. Subject—"Freedom to the World."

By JOEL MILLER, (Chamberlain) of Lexington, Ky. Subject—"The Hungarian Struggle."

By G. HELM, (Chamberlain) of Elizabethtown, Ky. Subject—"The Intellectual Development of the 19th Century."

By A. P. BECKER, (Deionlogian) of Covington, Ky. Subject—"Literature, the exponent of National Character."

On the question of "Who made the best speech?" there is of course quite a difference of opinion. That some one of them was superior to the others, there can be no doubt; but it is not our province to decide which. The addresses were all highly interesting, on subjects which will always command the attention of an audience, and both in the matter they contained, and the manner of their delivery, reflected much credit upon their young and talented authors. Both of the societies have great reason to be proud of their representatives on that day.

Stivers' popular and distinguished Lexington Brass Band (composed of ten or twelve musicians of more than ordinary proficiency), was present, and during the exercises performed many excellent pieces of music, adding much to the interest and enjoyment of the occasion.

THE CONSTITUTION.—We have already stated that propositions are before Congress to make several changes in the Constitution of the United States. Every sensible, patriotic man in the whole country must deprecate such movements, which, if successful, will evidently be productive of mischief. There may be provisions in the Constitution which possibly might be improved, but if the business of altering it be once commenced, there can be no telling where it will end. The Constitution is good enough as it is, and much better than those proposing to change it, can possibly make it.

"Tis very well the sun and moon Are hung so very high, That no ambitious hand can reach To pluck them from the sky. If 'twere not so, 'twould not be long, Ere some presuming ass Would undertake to pull them down, And light the world with gas."

MORTALITY OF SAINT LOUIS FOR THREE YEARS.—According to a statement in the St. Louis Republican, the deaths that have occurred in that city, during the last three years, amount to 17,403—in 1849, 8,431; in 1850 7,595; in 1851, 5,277. Of this number 5807 resulted from cholera—in 1846, 4,144; in 1850, 872; in 1851, 761.

HABITUALLY DRUNKARDS.—A bill is before the Louisiana Legislature that proposes to place habitual drunkards in the same position, in regard to the management of their property and their family affairs as that which the law assigns to lunatics and minors.

In England an editorial notice of half a dozen lines is charged at the rate of about twenty times the price of the advertisement to which it refers. Here it is demanded as a something to be thrown into the bargain.

APPROPRIATE AND AFFECTING—VERY!—A Philadelphia Freeman's Association had a benefit given them the other night by the notorious Lola Montes. After the ballet was over, Col. Wallace, of the Philadelphia Sun, in an eloquent and appropriate speech presented the dancing woman, on behalf of the Association, with a medallion likeness of General Washington! We think we have heard it remarked that this may be said to be a great country.

Henry Clay first took his seat in the Senate in December, 1796, nearly forty-six years ago. There were then but seventeen States in the Union, and of the then 34 Senators, it is believed that Mr. Clay alone survives.

HOT FOR CALIFORNIA!—The California fever seems to be prevailing now to as great an extent as it was two or three years ago. At New York, the rush of passengers is so great that the steamers are engaged full for more than two months ahead, and large numbers are preparing to go in sailing vessels "around the Horn." From one single county in Michigan over two hundred men have left within the last few weeks for the "land of gold."

J. G. BIRNEY.—The report that this gentleman had died in Michigan, was entirely unfounded. At last accounts, he was in Cincinnati, and in good health. He has recently addressed a letter to a colored convention held in Cincinnati, declaring in favor of the emigration of the blacks in this country to Africa, as a safe refuge from their inferior condition here, and as presenting the best promise of their future elevation and happiness. A very important change seems to have recently taken place in Mr. B.'s mind on this subject.

ITEMS.—On the 12th inst., six cars on the Georgia Central railroad, containing 240 bales of cotton, were destroyed by fire, together with about 80 yards of track.—The principles of the new French constitution as Panch has it, are "universal suffering and vote by ballot."—A petition is before the Maine Legislature to prohibit the use of tobacco.—The 22d of February and the 4th of July occurs on Sunday this year, an occurrence which takes place only once in every forty-two years.—The Maine liquor law has been rejected in the House of Representatives of Rhode Island.—The St. Louis Republican says it is computed that about 1,200 persons, mostly clerks and merchants, will leave that city this season for California.—There are six printers in the Pennsylvania State Senate, out of thirty-three members.—The Austrian Government is demanding a tax of two hundred and twenty-five dollars from every full grown person emigrating to America.—Why was Santa Anna, when he said that American soldiers were cowards, like a harp struck by lightning? Because he was a *blasted tyro*.—It is reported that the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Mrs. Gaines, will be against her.

POSITION OF A SOUTHERN UNION DEMOCRAT.—Mr. Murphy, Union Democrat from Georgia, who made some remarks in the House a few days ago in response to a question by Mr. Cabell, has published a letter to define his position more accurately. He declares that he would support for the Presidency a Whig, who should place himself distinctly upon the Georgia Union Platform, against a Democrat who did not. In reference to Mr. Fillmore, he declares that against his administration he "has not a word to say upon the Compromise question. He has done well, and deserves the approbation of the country."

We find the following call for a Railroad Meeting to be held in Burkesville, Cumberland county, Ky., on the 1st Monday in April next, in the Nashville American of a late date. The objects of the meeting are highly important, and as our country is particularly interested, we hope that it, and all the other counties named in the call, will promptly send delegates to the meeting:

RAILROAD MEETING.
To be held in the town of Burkesville, in Ky., on the 1st Monday in April next.

We, the undersigned, Representatives in the Legislature of Tennessee, who feel a deep interest in the success of the Southwest Railroad, leading from Danville, Ky., via McMinnville, to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, so as to connect with the Alabama Railroad, by which a continuous line of communication may be forced between the North and the South, and over which is destined to float the commerce of the Union. The Legislature of Tennessee has provided a loan of the State bonds to this company when formed to the amount of \$250,000, and public attention needs only to be turned to this great enterprise to insure its speedy completion.

We therefore, recommend that a Railroad meeting be held in the town of Burkesville, Ky., on the 1st Monday in April next, to take into consideration the best means to insure the speedy completion of the Southwest Railroad. The counties of Franklin, Coffee, Garrard, Warren, White, DeKalb, Van Buren, Overton, Jackson, and Fentress, are requested to hold county meetings and appoint delegates to said meeting at as early a date as practicable. And the counties of Boyle, Lincoln, Casey, Pulaski, Taylor, Adair, Russell, Wayne, Clinton, Cumberland, and the town of Lexington, in Kentucky, are respectfully invited to send delegates and co-operate with us in pushing forward this important work.

This 13th February, 1852.
L. Pope, Jesse Arledge, James M. Sheld, Wm. Simpson, John Bowles, M. Gore, W. B. Stokes, C. B. Davis, J. W. Carter, Samuel Parker, Richard F. Cooke.

SENTIMENTS OF WASHINGTON.—The Washington Republic publishes daily at the head of its editorial columns, the following paragraph, containing sentiments which should be deeply impressed upon the minds of the American people, as they come from the Father of his Country:

"A crisis is approaching that must, if it cannot be averted, soon decide whether our order and good government shall be preserved, or anarchy and confusion ensue. I can most religiously aver I have no wish that is incompatible with the dignity, happiness, and true interests of the people of this country. My ardent desire is, and my aim has been, as far as depended upon the Executive Department, to comply strictly with all our engagements foreign and domestic; but to keep the United States free from political connections with every other country; to see them independent of all other influence of men. In a word, I want an American character, that the powers of Europe may be convinced we act for ourselves, and not for others. This, in my judgment, is the only way to be respected abroad and happy at home; and not, becoming the plaything of Great Britain or France, create dissensions, disturb the public tranquility, and destroy, perhaps for ever, the cement which binds the Union."

(GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1795.)

KOSSUTH'S PLAN.—In a late speech, giving his reasons for the formation of Hungarian associations, Kossuth says:

"My second reason for forming these associations is, that the *cheers of the people are not recorded in Washington*; but when I can show the records of these associations—when they have joined together and act in union—when they consist of hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of people—when, out of the small drops of individual sympathy, a vast ocean has been formed—then, indeed, though their cheers may not be weighed, their names and influence will be—[loud applause.]

It is scarcely becoming in a man in Kossuth's position to endeavor to excite ill will between the "people" and "Washington city," by which he means the Government. But it is in keeping with his whole course from the first—repaying the hospitality and kindness of the United States with efforts to embroil it in foreign war and civil discord.—*Richmond Republican*.

Excellent lemons, equal to those of Sicily, grow in Florida.

Whig State Convention.

This body assembled on Tuesday, February 24th, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Convention was called to order by Gen. LESLIE COMBS, who, for the purpose of a temporary organization, nominated Hon. CHILTON ALLAN, as Chairman, and A. G. HODGES, Esq., as Secretary.

Hon. Richard Hawes moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chairman, one from each Congressional District, who shall report the names of suitable persons as officers for the organization of the Convention, and rules for the government of its proceedings.

Whereupon the Chair announced the names of the following gentlemen to compose the committee required by the resolution:

Gen. Leslie Combs, of Fayette; Thos. B. Stevenson, of Mason; James Harlan, of Franklin; Richard Hawes, of Bourbon; W. C. Bollock, of Shelby; John B. Thompson, of Mercer; S. D. Mitchell, of Montgomery; A. I. Caldwell, of Boyle; John G. Rogers, of Warren; David Irwin, of Madison; A. A. C. Rogers, of McCracken; John S. McFarland, of Daviess.

The committee then retired.

On motion, the list of counties was then called, and the following delegates appeared to be in attendance:

[We only publish the names of the delegates from this immediate section of the country.]

Boyle—A. I. Caldwell, J. S. Hopkins, Clifton Rodes, Jas. Barbour, M. T. Christian, W. C. Anderson.

Mercer—J. B. Thompson, R. S. Curd, Lincoln—R. A. Davenport.

Cumberland—D. R. Haggard.

Casey—Henry Gross.

Gen. Combs, from the committee on organization, reported the following officers:

PRESIDENT, CHILTON ALLAN, of Clarke.

VICE PRESIDENTS, 1st District, H. L. Jones,

2d " James Stuart,

3d " David King,

4th " James S. Hopkins,

5th " S. C. Bealmer, J. Praffin,

6th " James T. Woodward,

7th " Edward Hobbs, Wm. Riddle,

8th " Wm. S. Helm, Jas. Dudley,

9th " John Cunningham,

10th " R. R. Lindsey, C. Clarkson,

11th " John S. Morgan.

W. L. Callender, of Franklin, Sidney V. Rowland, of Madison, and Henri F. Middleton, of Shelby.

The question upon the first nomination having been put by Gen. Combs, was agreed to by acclamation.

Col. ALLAN, in taking the Chair, made a few brief and eloquent remarks. He referred to the appropriateness of the time of the assembling of the convention—the anniversary of the birth day of Washington. He alluded to the condition of the world and the mission and influence of this country, expressing the ardent wish that we should continue to show the nations of the world an example of government which invited their imitation, and while we sympathize with every effort for true liberty in other countries, we should continue to approve the policy maintained by that rare man, MILLARD FILLMORE, and follow the advice of that still rarer man, GEORGE WASHINGTON, who counselled us with his dying breath, in regard to foreign nations, to hold friendly relations with all—entangling alliances with none.

The President's remarks were received with much applause.

The remainder of the report was then unanimously adopted.

Thos. B. Stevenson, Esq., from the same committee, reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the rules of proceedings be the parliamentary law.

2. Resolved, That the delegates from the several districts respectively appoint the district electors, and one assistant elector for each county, and report the same to the convention.

3. Resolved, That for delegates to the National Whig Convention, for the State at large, be appointed by this convention; and that five delegates for each district be appointed by the delegates from each district, and reported to this convention.

4. Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of twelve members to report resolutions for the consideration of this convention, and to nominate the electors and delegates to the National Convention in behalf of the State.

And the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Gen. Combs, from the committee appointed to prepare resolutions, reported the following:

1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, and all laws enacted in accordance with its provisions, are sacredly obligatory upon every citizen, and all associations and combinations, under whatever plausible pretext, North or South, to obstruct or prevent the regular execution thereof, or to resist the constituted authorities in the faithful discharge of their duties, are contrary to the spirit of our institutions—subversive of the first principles of government—treasonable in their nature, and fatal in their tendency.

2. Resolved, That we regard the series of measures actually called the Compromise Laws, "as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced—an adjustment, by which we were rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and obtained a firm, distinct and legal ground to stand upon." The Whigs of Kentucky "will support and maintain that ground, as the best, if not the only means of preserving peace and quiet in the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union."

3. Resolved, That without law there can be no practical liberty. Where the law is trampled under foot, yam y rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong; when impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection and none above its control. The Whigs of Kentucky, therefore, cordially approve the firm and patriotic conduct of the President of the United States in taking care that the laws, every where within the limits of his power, are faithfully executed.

4. Resolved, That the Government of the United States is of a limited character. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement of the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects entrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme; but here its authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves liberty, and desires the continuance of the Union, with its inappreciable blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those local and domestic affairs, which the Constitution has unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the several States; the safety and happiness of all depending as we firmly believe, upon each revolving in its own distinct orbit.

5. Resolved, That Congress having exclusive power to lay and collect duties, imposts and excises, to sustain the National Government, pay the public debt, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States it is its imperative duty to exercise their high powers, as to encourage and protect the labor of our citizens in preference to the competing labor of other countries, "as it cannot be denied that the more complete our internal resources and the less dependent we are on foreign powers, for national as well as domestic purposes the greater and more stable will be the public felicity."

6. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to appropriate money to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, in all cases, where such improvements are necessary to the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or commerce among the States.

7. Resolved, That the public lands having been acquired by the common blood and treasure of the people of the United States, are held in trust by Congress for the common benefit of all the States, and we earnestly protest against the unjust policy to which the Federal Government seems to be fast tending, of granting them away exclusively to the several States in which they lie, for any purpose whatever.

8. Resolved, That in reference to our foreign relations, in the language of Gen. Washington, it is equally our true policy and our duty, not to "interweave our destiny with that of any part of Europe," nor entangle "our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice;" to cultivate "harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations," but never "to quit our own to stand on foreign ground."

9. Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the government of the United States should not abandon the policy pursued from the foundation of the Union in regard to European affairs, but in the struggles in other countries, for the establishment of popular government, the people of America could not view without warm sympathy, their attempts to establish freedom on those great ideas in which the constitutions of America themselves are founded; and that while they will observe with perfect fidelity the duties of neutrality, they possess the right "to form and express their own opinions, freely, and at all times, upon the great political events which may transpire among the civilized nations of the earth."

10. Resolved, That MILLARD FILLMORE, wearing, as he has done, in the footsteps of Washington, both in his strict observance of good faith towards foreign nations, at the same time that he has promptly asserted and maintained our own rights, and in "taking care that the laws should be faithfully executed" at home, has entitled himself to the gratitude and confidence of the people of the United States, as a wise statesman, a true patriot, and an honest man; and while the Whigs of Kentucky will cheerfully unite, and do their utmost for any nominee of the National Whig Convention, we present him to the consideration of that body as a statesman of such approved prudence, experience, firmness and wisdom, as would uphold the entire Whig vote of Kentucky.

11. Resolved, That in approving the entire official conduct of President Fillmore we deem it a fit occasion to express our satisfaction at the manner in which

our distinguished fellow-citizen JOHN J. CRITTENDEN has discharged his responsible duties as the Legal Adviser of the President, in all things pertaining to his official station. An able lawyer—eloquent advocate—pure patriot, and enlightened statesman—Kentucky delights to honor him and to see him honored, as one possessing the entire confidence and love of the people of his native State.

12. Resolved, That our deepest solicitude is excited by the present precarious state of health of our illustrious fellow-citizen HENRY CLAY, whose wise counsel and patriotic self-devotion have heretofore saved his country from so many eminent perils; and we earnestly pray that he may yet be long spared to receive and enjoy the outpouring gratitude of a grateful people.

The resolutions having been read, and briefly advocated by Gen. Combs, were unanimously adopted.

The committee also reported the following names to constitute the State Central Whig Committee, viz: James Harlan, Orlando Brown, A. G. Hodges; W. T. Herndon, John B. Temple, Jacob Swigert, and Thomas D. Tilford.

The committee also reported the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the State Executive Committee appointed by this Convention be continued in office until the assembling of the next State Convention, and that it shall be their duty to call a State Convention whenever they think necessary, and appoint the place and time for the holding thereof.

The committee also submitted the following nominations, which were unanimously confirmed:

Electors for State at Large—James F. Robinson, of Scott, William Preston, of city of Louisville.

Delegates to the National Convention—Gen. Leslie Combs, of Fayette; Hon. Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle; Col. John S. Williams, of Clarke; Hon. Philip Triplett, of Daviess.

The following electors, assistant county electors, and delegates to the National Whig Convention, were then reported by the delegations from the several Congressional districts:

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Electors—Thomas E. Bramlette, of Clinch.

County Assistant Electors—G. Sudath, Adair; F. T. Fox, Boyle; Francis Woolford, Casey; Samuel B. Maxey, Clinton; Thomas T. Alexander, Cumberland; Thomas W. Lisle, Greene; Thomas W. Varmon, Lincoln; Wm. B. Moore, Pulaski; N. B. Stone, Russell; A. C. Hoskins, Taylor; E. Van Winkle, Wayne.

Delegates to National Convention—D. R. Haggard, Cumberland; W. C. Anderson, Boyle; Harvey Helm, Lincoln; J. Q. A. King, Cumberland; James Harlan, Boyle.

[We deem it important to publish only the names of the District Electors in the other districts, they are, 1st Dist.—Lucian Anderson, of Graves; 2d—John S. McFarland, of Daviess; 3d—John G. Rogers, of Barren, 5th—John L. Helm, of Hardin; 6th—C. F. Barnum, of Madison; 7th—John Rodman, of Oldham; 8th—Garrett Davis, of Bourbon; 9th—Leander M. Cox, of Fleming; 10th—John S. Morgan, of Kenton.]

The nominations were then unanimously confirmed.

John Draffin, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That when the delegates shall have assembled at the place for the meeting of the National Whig Convention, if there be not a full delegation from each district from the State of Kentucky, that the delegates then present may fill up the same with any good and true Whigs who may be present from Kentucky.

Joseph Danpham, Esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention recommends that the National Convention be held on the 17th day of June, in the city of Cincinnati.

Thos. B. Stevenson, Esq., advocated the resolution in a few remarks.

Hon. J. B. Huston moved to amend by striking out Cincinnati and inserting Louisville.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

A resolution, thinking the Presbyterian Church for the use of the building for the meeting of the Convention, was then adopted, upon a motion of Hon. J. B. Huston.

Col. Wm. Preston being called for, responded in a eloquent speech upon Whig measures, men and prospects.

On motion of Col. Rodes, of Louisville, the thanks of the Convention were returned to the President, for the ability, courtesy and dignity with which he had presided over its deliberations, and then the Convention adjourned sine die.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES CROW a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln county, at the ensuing August election.

MARRIED.—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. G. L. Tucker, Mr. J. M. VANDERMAN to Miss HANNAH PORTMAN, daughter of the Rev. J. C. PORTMAN—all of Casey county.

DIED.—In this place, on Monday last, the 23d inst., JOHN, aged about 4 months, infant son of Rev. Prof. Wm. M. Scott.

In Burlington, Iowa, on the 10th inst., FLORENCE, infant daughter of GEORGE and NANCY CLARKE FRATZER.

BRATTON'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY, In the Batterton House Buildings.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage received, would respectfully inform all who are desirous of getting true and correct likenesses of themselves or friends, that he will remain in Danville.

Ten days longer.
PICTURES taken in a few seconds time, without regard to weather, and warranted not to fade.

On hand, a variety of richly gilt Book Cases. Instructions given in the art of application, and all materials furnished.

J. B. BRATTON.
Feb 27, 1852

Dried Peaches.
2 BLS. DRIED PEACHES in store and for sale by
Feb 26, 52
T. W. GORE.

P. S. BARBER & CO'S

SPRING STOCK FOR 1852

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS.

Manufactured by ourselves, expressly, for the Southern and Western Trade, and sold at our Warehouse.

No. 455, Main St., Louisville, Ky.

WE are again prepared to furnish our Southern and Western friends and Merchants generally, with the largest and most elegant stock of goods in our line ever offered for sale in America. They have been manufactured by ourselves, expressly to suit the Southern and Western trade.

FOR SALE

HAVING determined to move South, I offer at private sale, the following valuable property, to-wit:

MY FARM.
Living 13 miles from Danville, on the Hamiltonville Turnpike road, containing 102 Acres. This Farm is well timbered, under good fencing, and the improvements are comfortable. The Land is of first-rate quality, and may be purchased on easy terms.
I also offer my **STORE-ROOM**, on Main street, now occupied by John Wilson.
Also, that beautiful **BUILDING LOT**, containing 1 1/2 acres, fronting on Pine street, and adjoining Wm. Duncan's residence.
It is now certain that the Railroad will be made to run through this property, and will be on the usual time, or exchange for likely young Negroes at fair prices. Persons having any inclination to purchase, are desired to call on me, or to write to me, showing the property and make known the terms.
A. ALDRIDGE.
Danville, June 27, '51

Just Received At A No 1, King's Place, A large and handsome of FALL & WINTER GOODS!

J. M. NICHOLS very respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to his present stock of New Goods, which equals, both in quality and quantity, any he has ever imported. His stock embraces everything usually found in Dry Goods Houses, and all the latest and most fashionable patterns. To the Ladies, he offers great inducements in the way of Fine DRESS GOODS, of which he has a large and beautiful assortment.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings;
HATS and CAPS; BOOTS and SHOES.
He invites the people of Danville and the surrounding country to call and examine his Goods, which will be sold on as favorable terms as they can be purchased elsewhere.
JAS. M. NICHOLS.
sept 26, '51

New Style Dress Goods!

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies to his large and elegant stock of new style
DRESS GOODS.
Embracing all the latest, handsomest and most admired patterns, suitable for this and the approaching seasons. He invites everybody to call and see, whether they wish to purchase or not. He has removed to the old **Lawson House**, where he has fitted up in the best style. His stock of Goods is now complete, and he has everything suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
G. A. ARMSTRONG.
sept 19, 1851

Let Attention be paid to this!

All those indebted to the late firm of **Boling & Ficklin**, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up. It is well known that one of the firm's friends leaving the State in a very short time, which renders a full settlement of the old firm imperative. We hope none will neglect this notice.
BENJ. BOLING, Wm. FICKLIN.
oct 31, '51

Last Arrival of New Goods

CONSISTING of handsome style Delaines and Cashmeres; French and English Merinos; Fringes, Gimps and Braids—everything this to suit the demand of the season, and make complete his assortment.
Also, a new lot of Men and Boys' Fine Military Cloth and Gilt Caps. Negro Women and Men's Shoes and Boots—to all of which he invites the attention of purchasers, promising them that the prices shall suit.
L. DIMMITT.
dec 5, '51

Latest Style Dress Goods.

WM. M. FIELDS has just received the finest, prettiest and largest stock of **DRESS GOODS** ever brought to this place, all of the latest styles and patterns. His assortment embraces every description of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Plain and Fancy Silks, Delaines, Merinos, and several varieties of entirely new style Gowns. He respectfully solicits a call from the Ladies, as he is desirous of showing them his Goods, whether they wish to purchase or not, and he is certain that all must acknowledge that he has fine Goods that will be hard to beat, in style, beauty and price.
L. DIMMITT.
sept 19, '51

FRESH SUPPLY!

Fall and Winter Dry Goods!

D. A. RUSSELL respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large supply of **Fall and Winter Dry Goods**, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, consisting in part of:
Ladies' Dress Goods, of the latest and most fashionable styles;
A large assortment of superior Dress Silks; Shawls, Scarfs, Mulls, &c. &c.;
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings;
Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes;
A large and general assortment of Hardware, among which are some superior scissor blades, heavy-handled Knives and Forks, and a full supply of **Saddlers' Hardware**, Saddle Pads, and all every description of Leather in their line; also, Saddle Trees of every description.
A large supply of **Travelling Trunks**, some of them of superior quality;
Nails, Castings, Iron and Steel, of all descriptions;
Groceries of every description.
Purchasers are requested to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied that he will be able to give satisfaction in both quality and price.
D. A. RUSSELL.
oct 8, '51

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS!

G. A. ARMSTRONG has removed to the large and handsome store-room formerly occupied by Scott & Co., and known as the "Barnum House," where he has just received a part of his
Fall Stock of Goods.
To which he respectfully invites the attention of the people round and about.
sept 5, 1851

JUST RECEIVED!

5500 lbs. Attapulgus Sugar; 10 boxes Candles; 2500 " N. Orleans " 5 " Tobacco; 2500 " Crushed " 15 " Cigars; 1000 " Rio Coffee; 2 " Sugar; 200 " Laguy Coffee; 6 " Soda Soap; 20 large Lard, ass'd; 3 mate Cinnamon; 3 " Madder; 1000 doz Sp. Co. n; 3 " Alum; 1000 doz Sp. Co. n; 2 " Spice; 2 " Cayenne; 4 " Cloves; 3 " Indigo; 3 " Pepper; 3 " Buckets.
Together with a large assortment of **Hardware, Queensware and Cutlery**, which will be sold **Very Low for Cash**, or in exchange for Country Produce, at the
MAMMOTH GROCERY.
sept 12, '51

G. W. HEWEY

HAS on hand a fine lot of **SHAKER BATTERED**, of different sizes, which can be had on reasonable terms, at his Ware Room, on Wall street, under the Tribune Printing Office.
dec 5, '51

500 BUSHELS MUSTARD SEED

for which the highest Cash price will be given.
JOHN HAYT.
aug 5

WANTED!

500 KEGS OF LARD, for which the keys will be furnished at the **MAMMOTH GROCERY.**
nov 7

CUBA

JONA. NICHOLS & CO. have this day received 25 Boxes superior **CUBA CIGARS**—best brands—which are offered very low for Cash by the box or dozen.
sept 5

400 Patent Shoes.

PAIRS Superior Sewed Shoes, just received and for sale low by
G. A. ARMSTRONG
jan 24

Shoes!! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

JUST received a good lot of Ladies' and Children's Shoes, selling as low as the lowest for Cash, and cheap on credit.
may 16 **J. M. NICHOLS.**

ONE box superior fresh Macaroni just received by

JONA. NICHOLS & CO.
nov 14

McCALLISTER'S Concentrated Extract of Jamaica Ginger, for sale by

R. A. WATTS.
mar 7

SUPERIOR Green and Black Tea—ages received and for sale by

L. DIMMITT.
may 2

Oysters, Sardines, and Butter Biscuits.

supply just received by
JONA. NICHOLS & CO.
A

A 4 or 6 horse Wagon and Horses for sale, cheap!

Apply at **THIS OFFICE.**
nov 7

Bacon—Bacon!

WE have about 50 beautiful well cured Hams and Sides for sale.
JONA. NICHOLS & CO.
nov 14

600 DOZEN Mayville Cotton Yarns, assorted numbers, for sale by

BENJ. BOLING.
aug 22

Eight year old Whiskey,

for Medical Purposes, for sale by
JOHN HAYT
[aug 8]

New York Apples;

Five Apple Cakes, and other goods; Cream and Ohio do; Dried Peaches.
At the **MAMMOTH GROCERY.**
dec 19

SUGAR.

GOOD Brown Sugar just received and for sale at the New Confectionery, opposite the Tribune Office.
may 21 **T. J. SHINDLEBOWER.**

Collins' History of Kentucky.

50 COPIES for sale at the Bookstore of
R. A. WATTS
at 25, 1850

Glass Plates

of all sizes, can be had at
G. W. HEWEY'S.
[may 16]

WANTED!

Bushels Flax Seed; 1000 lbs. Feathers; at the **MAMMOTH GROCERY.**
sept 12

TAR.

JUST received a lot of Tar from Londonia 4 and 5 gal. kegs, and for sale by
D. A. RUSSEL.
feb 28

INKS.

INKS—Black, Blue and Red INKS, warranted very superior, for sale by
A. S. MCGORTY
dec 8

Willow Baskets, &c.

WE have just received in addition to our large stock of Groceries, a supply of Willow Baskets, Market and Water Baskets; 1 doz. brass bound Yankee Water Baskets; 3 " 3 hoop Oak Buckets; 5 " blue and green do; 4 " Painted Tubs, from largest to smallest sizes.
JONA. NICHOLS & CO.
oct 10

Durham Farm Nutmeg Cheese!

JONA. NICHOLS & CO. have just received a dozen or two of this weighing and unweighed Cheese—small size, weighing about 10 lbs. each—which are offered at a reasonable price.
oct 10

To Blacksmiths.

WE are now receiving a large and general assortment of **Red River Iron.**
D. A. RUSSEL & CO.
march 22, '50

COFFEE.

5 lbs. Rio Coffee for \$1. 12 lbs. Sugar for \$1, cash.
B. BOWLING.

New-style Ribbon.

LADIES, call in and examine my new assortment of Ribbon and Cap Ribbons, as I feel confident that they will please all who are desirous of pretty and fashionable articles.
sept 19 **WM. M. FIELDS.**

Shoes and Boots.

MY stock of Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Youth's and Children's Boots and Shoes is very large and well assorted, and of the best workmanship and materials, and will be sold very cheap. Examine for yourselves.
sept 19 **WM. M. FIELDS.**

Fruits and Preserves.

RANGES, Apples, Figs, Raisins, assorted Preserves, etc., just received and for sale.
mar 28 **JOHN HAYT.**

T. GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, of the best quality, on hand and for sale by

D. A. RUSSEL
may 30

WOOL.

15,500 LBS. WOOL wanted at the
MAMMOTH GROCERY
april 22

Clover Seed

JUST received and for sale by
D. A. RUSSEL

Scythes, &c.

SCYTHES, and Grass Scythes, and Cradlin Scythes, ready hung for use. Also, best Scythes, Stones and Rifles, for sale by
may 30 **D. A. RUSSEL.**

25,000 Shingles.

I HAVE on hand about 25,000 excellent **Poplar and Chestnut Shingles** for sale
JAS. M. NICHOLS.
april 22

Just Received,

A LARGE lot of **Glass and China**, among which are some handsome sets.
may 16 **J. M. NICHOLS.**

Cigars—Cigars!

JUST received, a large supply of the best Spanish Cigars, embracing **Venus Regalia, Tabaceros, Calidad Regalia, Lanormas, Cazadores, Principes, &c. &c.** I am still manufacturing superior Spanish, Kentucky Spanish, Half Spanish, Tips, and Common Cigars, which I will sell on favorable terms, either wholesale or retail.
Chester's Tobacco of every description kept constantly on hand.
may 28 **JOHN HAYT.**

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MARBLE WORK!

Hark! from the Grave a doleful sound Will friends attend the cry! In haste with Marble mark the ground Where slumbering ashes lie!

R. I. FRAYNE.
Corner of Main and Fourth sts., Opposite the "Barnum House."
oct 10, 1851

BOYLE & ANDERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, DANVILLE, KY.

WILL continue to Practice Law in partnership with Boyle and adjoining counties. Office on Third street, opposite the Tribune Printing Office.
[oct 2, '49]

F. T. FOX. J. B. VAUGHAN, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law STANFORD, KY.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in the Lincoln Circuit and County Courts.
[June 6, '51]

C. W. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DANVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—Over D. A. Russell's Store.
[oct 2, '49]

J. J. MCCORMACK, Attorney at Law, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will attend with strict fidelity to all business entrusted to his care.
Refer to—**BOYLE & ANDERSON**, Danville, Ky. [oct 2, 1850]

THE Boston edition of Gibbon's Rome, in 6 vols., at 65 cts per vol;

The Boston edition of Hume's England, in 6 vols., at 65 cts per vol;
The Boston edition of Macaulay's England, in 2 vols., at 65 cts per vol.
All the above are substantially bound in sheep, good paper, and large, clear type.
R. A. WATTS.
march 7, '51

Old Port Wine and Old French Brandy, PUT up in bottles for medicinal purposes for sale by

R. A. WATTS.
mar 7

Wall Paper, &c.

JOHN HAYT, at the stand of Cornelius & Hayt, will continue to keep on hand a full supply of the latest and most fashionable styles of **Wall Paper, Bordering, &c.** which he will sell at his usual low prices.
sept 20, 1850

Hydraulic Lime.

20 BBL'S Hydraulic Lime, or Water Cement, received on consignment and for sale by
D. A. RUSSEL.
mar 7

8 lbs. of Coffee for \$1

At the
MAMMOTH GROCERY.
ly 11

Hemp Seed.

30 BUSHELS Hemp Seed for sale by
G. A. ARMSTRONG.
april 8

Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla,

A large supply for sale by
R. A. WATTS

Willow Baskets!

JUST received and for sale low for cash, Market Baskets, and the same number of Work Baskets.
sept 19 **BENJ. BOLING.**

Sugar.

A superior article of N. O. Sugar, just received and for sale low for cash, by
B. BOLING.
aug 22

This is the Season.

ON hand, and for sale, 25 SAUSAGE CUTTERS—a new and superior article. Call and see them.
G. A. ARMSTRONG
nov 4

Dressing Bureaus.

12 DRESSING BUREAUS, of various styles, for sale low at **G. W. HEWEY'S** Furniture Warehouses, on Third street, under the "Tribune" Office.
may 16

GOLDEN Syrup, Sugar-House and Plantation Molasses, for sale by

D. A. RUSSEL.
may 30

D. A. RUSSEL, Agent.

HAS for sale, Dr. Champion's Vegetable Fever and Ague, or Anti-Peppermint Pills.
Also, Dr. Champion's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.
A pamphlet, containing directions, and full certificates, will be given to the public on application.
Danville, Jan 31, '51

Canvass Hams.

40 OR 50 superior CANVASS HAMs, a delicious article, just received and for sale by
G. A. ARMSTRONG.
oct 10

Fancy Articles.

FINE Fans, Pearl Beads, Hair Pins, Rings, Breast Pins, Perfumery, and a thousand little articles not necessary to mention—comprising almost every thing that may be called for.
JNO. HAYT.

Glass-Glass.

WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, on hand and for sale at reduced prices. Call and see before you buy elsewhere. Those wishing to buy, will do well to give me a call.
H. HAMILTON.
Danville, Dec 22, '51

The Holidays.

I HAVE on hand a large stock of Christmas and Holiday Fixings—such as Oysters, Sardines, Oranges, Candies, Cakes, Fire Crackers, Toys, &c. &c. I invite all to give me a call, as I am giving bargains.
JOHN HAYT.
dec 26, '51

Wrought Nails and Brads.

JUST received and for sale by
JOHN HAYT.
[aug 9]

2 DOZ. Painted Buckets and 2 dozen Painted Tubs, for sale at

BOLING'S.
aug 22

SPUN COTTON.

6 7 and 800 at 10 cts; 400 at 11 cts cash.
BEN BOWLING

Toys! Toys! Toys!

A LARGE assortment of Toys and Fire Works at the
MAMMOTH GROCERY.
dec 19

PORT-MONIES—Of all the most useful kind, for Ladies or Gentlemen, of Pen, Ivory, Tortoise Shell, and Turkish Morocco for sale by

TAYLOR & ARMSTRONG
jan 2, '52

Lard Wanted.

WE wish to purchase 15,000 or 20,000 Pounds of first rate Lard, for which we will pay the highest market price in Groceries. Having a large lot of excellent Kigs, we can furnish them in any quantity to those who may engage them in us.
JONA. NICHOLS & CO.
nov 14

Second Arrival of Fall Goods

AT THE **LOVE & STAR Cash Dry Goods Store!**

WE have just received in addition to our Fall Stock, a large assortment of Goods consisting in part of the following:

Cashmeres, Glens, Emb'd Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Ladies' Cravats, Gents' fancy Vests, Bonnet Ribbons, Black Lace Veils, Irish Linen, Table Cloths, Towels, French Cling Floor Cloths, English and American Prints.
The attention of purchasers is invited to the above stock of Goods, which we are determined to sell very low for Cash!
W. B. MORROW & CO.
oct 17, '51

WATER CURE AT DANVILLE.

DR. F. B. THOMAS, formerly of the Harrodsburg Springs Water Cure.

HAS removed to Danville, where he has made arrangements to treat Patients during the Winter months.

Every variety of Bath may be had Necessary to a full and thorough course of Hydropathic treatment.

TRUSS—Eight Dollars per week, payable weekly. Patients will be required to find two coarse cotton sheets, one coarse linen sheet, two heavy comforts, two blankets, and six towels.
Danville, dec 5, '51

HOTELS.

BATTERTON HOUSE, DANVILLE, KY.

HAVING sometimes entirely completed the large and extensive establishment, and furnished it in the best and most approved style, with new and fashionable Furniture, &c., the subscriber wishes to inform the travelling public that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him. He deems it unnecessary to say anything in recommendation of his manner of keeping a public house, being satisfied to leave that to those who have or may hereafter patronize him.

There is attached to the House, a first-rate STABLE, which is provided with Hacks, Buggies and Riding Horses.

Of the best, for the accommodation of all who may wish to use them for pleasure or otherwise.

THE STAGES for Louisville, Lexington, and Crab Orchard, arrive at and depart daily from his house.

W. W. BATTERTON.
may 30, 1850

DANVILLE HOUSE, DANVILLE, KY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he is now in the possession of the above House, and is having it refitted throughout. Being aware of the disadvantages arising from the fact of changes taking place so often in the establishment, he begs leave to say to all that he is permanently located for a term of years, and will spare neither trouble or expense to make all comfortable who may patronize him. The House is in a pleasant part of the town, corner of Main and 4th streets, where the best market affords shall always be in readiness. He has no unwarranted attention to the wants of all who may favor him with a call, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

Good Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks always ready. Persons can obtain pleasant conveyance in any part of the State on reasonable terms.
V. H. SMITH.
Danville, Oct 26, '49

STANFORD HOUSE, On the corner of the Public Square East of the Court-House, STANFORD, KY.

THE subscriber respectfully returns his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and he is confident that he is now in the possession of the above old and well known Tavern, and wishes to inform all, both resident and travelling, that he has taken the house for another year, and he is determined to spare neither trouble or expense to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His Pantry, Back and Stair shall at all times be well provided with the best the markets will afford, and be well and faithfully attended to.
A CARSON.
Stanford, mar 7

CHRISTMAS.

THE